NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

## Vol. XXVIII .... No. 8,568.

## EUROPE.

ESPARTERO TROCLAIMED PRESIDENT-THE QUEEN STILL AT SAN SERASTIAN-ALL, THE

EXILED GENERALS ON THE SCENE. Paris, Sept. 23.—The city of Madrid is quiet. Estrada has been made Minister of Marine. The news from the provinces is contradictory. The Queen attempted to return to the capital, but finding the roads in passessism of the enemy, was obliged to return to San Sebastian, where she still remains. The rebels are everywhere proclaiming Espartero President. Ex-Prime Minister Bravo and colleagues have arrived in France.

LONDON, Sept. 28 .- The Times this morning has a letter from Paris containing the following news of the course of the insurrection in Spain: "Gen. Prim, the leader of the insurgent forces, started from Paris. the Spanish Government at Cadiz. Capt. Malcampo of the Spanish iron-clad Saragossa, who had declared for the insurgents, brought his gans to bear on the barra ks at Cadiz, and compelled the royal troops prosounced for the revolution, each General sailed to prearranged points on the coast, where each raised

FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION-RAHLEGADS AND TELEGRAPHS CUT.

EVINING. The fortified town of Santona, in the Province of Santander, has pronounced for the revolutionists. The railroads and telegraph lines in the southeastern part of Spain have been cut, and rapid communication is destroyed. The excitement at

PROCLAMATION OF THE INSURGENTS-THEIR FU-TURE COURSE TO BE DECIDED BY UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE-ATTACK UPON MADRID.

Dispatches received here this evening state that the insurgents have issued a proclamation which says that when they are victorious their future course relative to the government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage. The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid, which is defended by barricades, but no particulars have been received. The City of Saragossa is actively preparing defense against an anticipated attack by the rebels. A LARGE FORCE SENT OUT AGAINST THE IN-

9 P. M .- The following news from Madrid is official: Gen. Novaliehez of the Royal Army, at the head of a large force, has gone to Andalusia. Troops have also been sent to Santander.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The United States Vice-Consul at Malaga has transmitted to the State De-Consul at Malaga has transmitted to the State De-partment official intelligence in regard to several royal edicts in Spain in relation to commercial regulations with this country. One of the edicts amountees the extending of the period for free admission of foreign breadstuffs into the ports of the Peninsula and adjacent islands until the 1st of July, 1859. Wheat, flour, barley, and corn are the articles commerciated. Another edict regulates the adarticles enumerated. Another edict regulates the anission of gummed cotton for the lining of men's hats, and is referred to as follows by Mr. Geary: A royal order of July 23, 1868, recognizing that tissues of gummed cotton for the lining of men's hats, clear tissues of 15 threads being included, are of common quality, contain a large quantity of gum, and are of little value; and secondly that it is not just that gum should pay the same duty as the tissue itself, as has been already preognized by the royal order of July should pay the same duty as the tissue itself, as has been already recognized by the royal order of July 1, 1850, relating to gummed tulle for lining women's bonnets, which since that date has been taxed at 40 per cent on its valuation, prescribes that article 31 of the special tariff on cotton shall alone be hereafter applied to these tissues—that is to say, 40 to 48 per cent by kilogrammes, 22,046 lbs., on the valuation, according to the flag of the importing vessel.

# PEACE.

PARIS, Sept. 23 .- The Moniteur to-day in an article on the speech of King William, delivered a day or two ago at Hamburg, says that his words "show his faith in peace."

#### AUSTRIA. HONORS TO FARRAGUT.

TRIESTE, Sept. 23 .- The officers in port of the Austrian Navy to-day tendered a banquet to Admiral Farragut. Speeches were made, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

## GERMANY.

DISASTER TO AN AMERICAN VESSEL. HAMBURG, Sept. 23.-The American bark Telegraph, Capt. Hanson, from Cronstadt for Boston, when only a few days out went ashore in the Baltic. No particulars are received.

### GREAT RRITAIN. THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

London, Sept. 23,-The Standard this morning has an article on the Chinese Embassy just arrived. It comments on the public indifference to the Embassy in England as contrasted with the enthusiasm with which they were everywhere received in America, and says that all the Ministers have to do is to see that they have genuine Commissioners to deal with. and not merely foreign mediators between England and China.

MR. JOHNSON AT LEEDS.

Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, in reply to an address presented by the Town Council of Leeds yesterday, said that there were but few differences between England and the United States, and these were unimportant, because they could be amicably adjusted without tarnishing the honor of either country. He hoped for a speedy settlement of these differences, and should devote all his energies to that end. He would regret that if either, in coming to an agreement, should suffer in its own opinion, or in that of the world. The United States would certainly do nothing to detract from its own reputation, and he knew that Great Britain would not tarnish

It is announced to-day that the sessions of the pre-

posed Peace Congress will be held at Berne. THE NEWMARKET RACES. Yesterday was the first day of the Newmarket October meeting. Though the weather was fine and warm, the crowd in attendance was rather small. warm, the crowd in attendance was rather small. The first race was for the third year of the Nineteenth Triennial Produce stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, closing with 53 subscribers. The race was won by Ravioli. The following is the summary: Mr. Saville's ba. f. Ravioli. 1; the Duke of Beauford's br. c. Vauban, 2. The betting just previous to the race was even on Vauban, and two to one against Ravioli. The second race was for the Grand Duke Michael stakes of 50 sovereigns each for three year-olds; closed with 23 was for the Grand Duke Michael stakes of 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds; closed with 25 subscribers. Five horse started. The race was won by Athena. The following is the summary: the Marquis of Hastings's Athena. 1; Count F. De La Grange's Mortimer. 2; Mr. Bowes's, The Spy. 3; The Marquis of Hastings's See Saw. 4. The betting just previous to the race was about as follows: Three to one against Athena; five to one against Mortimer; five to one against Athena; five to one against Mortimer; five to one against The Spy; and four to one against See Saw. The third race was for the Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovereigns, for two-year olds; the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; closed with 50 subscribers. Five horses started. The race was won by Abstinence. The following is the summary: The Duke of Newcastle's Abstinence, 1; Mr. W. S. Cranfurd's b. f. Juanita, 2; Count Batthyany's b. c. Thor, 3. The betting was very even, being two to one against Abstinence; two to one against Juanita; and two to one against Thor. The fourth race was for the Bishopric Hall Stakes of 100 sovereigns each, for colts; closed with five subscribers. The race was won by the favorite, Meteor. The following is the summary: M. C. Alexander's b. c. Meteor, 1; Lord Falmouth's Stromboli. 2. The

betting before the race was two to one on Meteor. The next race was for the Trial Stakes, and was won by Vespasian. The following is the summary: Mr. Chaplin's Vespasian, 1; Baron Rothschild's Hippia, 2; Mr. Fleming's Van Amburgn, 3. The betting was two to one on Vespasian, five to one against Hippia, and five to one against Van Amburgh. Seven horses started. The last and most exciting race was for the Great Eastern Handicap. Eighteen horses started. The race was won by Snowdrop. The following is the summary: Mr. J. Dixon's Snowdrop, 1; Duke of Hamilton's Leonie, 2; Sir. F. Johnstone's Historaine, 3. The favorites were beaten, as the following table of betting will indicate, and much money changed

of betting will indicate, and much money changed hands: 10 to 1 against Snowdrop, 7 to 1 against Le-onie, 12 to 1 against Historaine.

onie, 12 to 1 against fistoraine.

SECOND DAY.

At Newmarket, to-day, the first race was for the second year of the twentieth Trienmial Produce stakes of 10 sovereigns each; closed with 55 subscribers—eight horses started. The race was won by Samson. The following is the summary: Mr. J. Jackson's ch. c. Samson. 1; Baron Rothschild's b. f. Nyanza, 2; Mr. Payne's br. c. Citron, 3. The following is the betting just previous to the race: Four to one against Samson, three to one against Nyanza. ing is the betting just previous to the race: Four to one against Samson, three to one against Nyanza, and eight to one against Citron. The second race was for the Biennial sweepstakes of 500 sovereigns each, 200 forfeit, each subscriber to name six colts or fillies; closed with four subscribers—five horses started. The race was won by Lord Glasgow's b. c. by First Flight, dam by Y. Melbourne out of Maid of Masham. The following is the summary; Lord Glasgow's b. c., 1; Duke of Beaufort's c. by Gleumason out of Figtree, 2; Duke of Newcastle's Tenedos, 3. The betting before the race was 6 to 1 against Lord Glasgow's colt; 50 to 1 against the Duke of Beaufort's colt, and even on the Duke of Newcastle's colt. The third race was for the St. Lege. stakes of 25 sovethird race was for the St. Lege. stakes of 25 sovereigns each, with 200 added for three-year olds, the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns. reigns each, with 200 added for three-year olds, the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns, and the third to save his stake, closed with 49 subscribers. Seven horses statted. The race was won by Restitution. The following is the summary: Baron Rothschild's Restitution, I; Marquis of Hasting's See Saw, 2; Lord Zetland's br. c. Giant des Batailles, 3. The following was the betting before the race: 10 to 1 against Restitution: 10 1 against See Saw; 4 to 1 against Lord Zetland's colt. The last race was for the Granby stakes of 30 sover-eigns each; closed with 15 subscribers. Six horses started. The race was won by the Duke of Newcasstarted. The race was won by the Diske of Newcas-tle's filly, by Y. Melbourne, out of Lady Hawthorne. The following is the summary: Duke of Newcastle's filly, 1; Count Barthaganyi's Typhon, 2; Mr. Nor-man's The Egean, 3. The following is the betting: Even on the filly; 5 to 1 against Typhon; 5 to 1 against

COTTON CROP. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23 .- Letters from Egypt report that the yield of the cotton crop in that country this

#### year will be enormous. THE FENIANS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23 .- The Aldermen and Councillors of this city bave passed a resolution, setting forth that as all danger from the Feman movement has passed away, the time has now come for the release of imprisoned Fenians.

JOHNSON AND THE TORIES-ELECTION NEWS-MR. MILL, MR. SMITH, MR. BRAD-LAUGH, AND MR. JOHN HARDY-THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH ON COERCION-CHELSEA AND ITS CANDIDATES-MR. DICKENS. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Sept. 12.-Mr. Reverdy Johnson had his first interview with Lord Stanley on Thursday, and is to have audience of the Queen on Monday. A provincial paper makes the remarkable assertion that he has carte blanche from Mr. Seward to settle the Alabama claims, and that all State papers and dispatches heretofore proceeding from the American Government are to be considered as canceled. You have better means than I have of knowing whether that statement, or anything like it, is true. But I know that the Tories are confident that Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson will come to an understanding before Parliament meets-that is, before the 10th of December. They are jubilant over the prospect of such a success, meaning to treat it as a triumph over Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone, under whose administration the Alabama difficulty arose. No doubt Mr. Reverdy Johnson, whose sympathy with the old enemies of his country he takes no pains to disguise, will rejoice to contribute what he

pains to disguise, will rejoice to contribute what he can to their political success.

As Mr. Mill refused to pay any part of the expenses of his own election, people ask why he contributed to others? He has sert £25 to Mr. Gladstone's Committee, £10 to a friend of Mr. Bradlaugh, and I believe, one or two other subscriptions, to the Laberal candidates. The distinction he makes is, however, obvious enough. A candidate, says Mr. Mill, does not solicit a fayor from a constituency. He proposes not solicit a favor from a constituency. He proposes to do them a service, serves without pay if elected, and should not be asked to pay any part of the expenses of a contest. The constituency itself ought to bear all the proper costs of an election. For himself, therefore, Mr. Mill declines to assume any of the ordinary outlay. But, with reference to other candidates, he stands in the place of a constituent, or, at any rate, is one of the public to be benefited by their success, and so gives both his name and money. It must be confessed the Westminster constituency do not altogether like this view. They are called on. their success, and so gives both his name and money. It must be confessed the Westminster constituency do not altogether like this view. They are called on, many of them, to put their hands pretty deep into their pockets, and it is only human nature to grumble a little when they see their candidate subscribing liberally to help the election of others. But they are still proud of having Mr. Mill as their representative, and his seat is not considered to be in great danger, although Mr. Smith, his Tory opponent, is spending great sums to defeat him. When Mr. Mill was first returned his Liberal colleague, Capt. Robert Grosvenor, did not more than half acknowledge him. There is a better understanding this time, and the expenses of the contest will be divided equally between the two. Now as Mr. Mill does not pay anything, the money—and it is a large sum of money—has to be raised by subscription. I confess it is not altogether pleasant to see the newspapers filled with advertisements soliciting funds to pay Mr. Mill's share of the expenses. Capt. Grosvenor, who is the eldest son of Lord Edury, and nephew to the Marquis of Westminster, is very rich, and not too scrupulous to pay whatever is demanded of him. Nobody supposes it will cost less than 25,000 to carry the election in the ordinary way, and Mr. Mill does not insist, as Mr. Hughes does, that the ordinary way shall be abandoned. Mr. Hughes will not have any "touting" for votes, as he very justly describes it, partly because he cannot afford to pay for it, and will not let anybody else pay what he nimself refuses to pay, but partly, also, because he justly considers it degrading alike to the candidate and to the constituent.

There are not a few Liberals who are dissatisfied.

pay, but partly, also, because he justly considers it degrading alike to the candidate and to the constituent.

There are not a few Liberals who are dissatisfied alike with Mr. Mill and Mr. Haghes, because they have chosen sometimes to follow their own convictions instead of the party whip or the Radical lead. They both voted for minority representation in the three-cornered constituencies, and are both against the ballot. I think they are wrong in both, but I cannot conceive of an absurdity so great as to reject two eminent representatives for such a reason. Mr. Mill is equally opposed by timid Liberals because he leads the movement for women, and Mr. Haghes by the shopkeepers because he advocates cooperative stores. But in both constituencies the vast majority of the artisans are true to their friends, and I believe that whatever apprehension was felt is rapidly disappearing in both cases.

A special and later grievance against Mr. Mill is found in his subscription to aid Mr. Bradlaugh at Northampton against the two "regular" Liberal candidates. Mr. Bradlaugh's is a name used, so far as it is known, to "fright this isle from its propriety." He is a Secularist, a Radical in religion not less than in politics, and in matters pertaining to social order and even to property. The Telegraph, whose Liberalism is of the most commercial character, devotes one leader, and part of another, to his annihilation. It denounces him as an atinerant lecturer against the received religion—a description that would have applied with equal exactness to the apostles in their day. It rebukes Mr. Mill for encouraging a candidate so dangerous, and adds that the only effect of his running will be to elect a Tory. Mr. Bradlaugh replies in an exceedingly good letter, which is relegated to an obscure corner in close type. He affirms that he believes he is the choice of a majority of the Liberal electors, and that, if mistaken, his competitors have only to accept his offer of a preliminary ballot. This is

and begins his canvass by an attack on Mr. Bright and Mr. Mill, remarking of the latter that he is an and begins his canvass by an attack on Mr. Bright and Mr. Mill, remarking of the latter that he is an owl who looks very wise in the obscurity of his study, but very foolish when he comes into the light of day. Personal abuse like this is not much to the taste of English Liberal constituencies, and then John Hardy's speech will be a good companion document for Mr. Mill's supporters in Westminster.

Mr. Bright sand long ago that any Reform bill which did not include the ballot would be a fraud. Mr. Mill and Mr. Hughes and The Spectator may theorize against it till doomsday, they cannot hide the fact that without the ballot the tenant is the slave of his landlord at the polls. The Drax case, which I sent you the other day, is only a little more impu-

of his landlord at the polls. The Drax case, which I sent you the other day, is only a little more impudent than some others, but it is a fair instance of the system. A correspondence is published this morning between Mr. Brodrick, a Liberal candidate for Woodstock, and the Duke of Mariborough, Lord President of the Council, and one of Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet. His Grace's agent is busily canvassing that borough. Mr. Brodrick informs the Duke in a very respectful letter, that his terants apprehend that His Grace desires to influence their votes at the coming election. He asks him, not to withhold any legitimate influence, but to say, "that persons dependant on you are free to vote according to their consciences, without "that persons dependant on you are free to vote according to their consciences, without fear of displeasure or hope of favor." The Duke replied that he was aware his agent was canvassing for the Tory candidate and refused pointblank to make the declaration desired. The refusal being of course a convenient method of informing his tenantry that they were not free to vote according to their consciences. Woodstock is a borough with a population of 7,750, and before the Reform Bill had 286 electors, who returned a Tory member to the present Parliament by 143 to 119—24 not voting. It is certain the Tories will not throw away a chance in this or any other borough or county. This, the first election under a Household Suffrage Reform bill, is likely to witness a more rigorous pressure by landlords than ever. There are honorable exceptions. Earl Russell's letter forbidhonorable exceptions. Earl Russell's letter forbidding any sort of compulsion to be put upon his tenants is perfect in its way. The fact that he thought

ants is perfect in its way. The fact that he thought it necessary to write it, and the eulogies it calls forth, are the strongest evidence how inveterate and general is the opposite custom. The Duke of Somerset and the Marquis of Lansdowne, both Liberals, have equally disclaimed in explicit terms any wish to control the votes of their tenants.

As for Woodstock, it is almost, if not quite, a pecket borough. The Duke of Marlborough owns it, and there is not a publican or shepkeeper in the town who dare vote against the Duke's wish, expressed or implied. They are either his tenants, or depend or the patronage of Blenheim Palace, the famous seat of the Duke of Marlborough, adjoining the town. There are strong Liberals in Woodstock, but so abject is their fear of their landlord that when they invited not long ago a leading Radical to visit but so abject is their fear of their landlord that when they invited not long ago a leading Radical to visit them, they took every precaution to receive him in-cognite. They dared not utter his name, and while he remained in Woodstock he was addressed by his surname. The men held in this slavish dependence are by no means poor. They could send a carriage to the station for the man whose acquaintance they teared to confess. Nor is it the poor only who else-where cry out for the ballot as the sole means of in-dependent voting. There are tenant farmers in the dependent voting. There are tenant farmers in the county of Norfolk—a friend who within a month, met and talked with them tells me the story—who cultivate thousand of acres with whose yearly income is reckoned by thousands of pounds stering. They are educated, they live in considerable splendor of style, and keep their own earriages, yet they no more venture to vote against their landlord than the humblest cottager who earns his few shillings a week. They are tenants at will, and may be turned out of their farms, or, what they dread not less, a renewal of their lease may be refused, and their children lose the land which their ancestors have farmed, though only as tenants, for generations. A man cannot hire, be cannot even buy land, if his politics don't sait the great proprietors. There is at this moment a wealthy citizen of Norwich who finds binned afterly mable to get possession, by any title. himself atterly mable to get possession, by any title, of an estate in that county. He is a Liberal and a Dissenter, and the Tory churchmen who own the land will not sell him nor lease him an acre at any

The Conservatives of Chelsea are hoping to slip in one of their candidates by help of a division in the Liberal vote. It is possible that our dear friend, Dr. Russell—known to fame in America as Ball Rus Russell—may be the happy man. He has the support of the Conservatives, but—true Irishman as he Russell—may be the happy man. He has the support of the Conservatives, but—true Irishman as he is—solicits Conservative votes as an Independent running on Liberal principles. Of course, there never was any truth, or likeness to truth, in the story that Mr. Carlyle would stand for this borough. The Workingmen's Electoral Association has put forward Mr. Odger, a well-known member of the Reform League; but neither Mr. Dilke nor Sir Henry Hoare, the two Liberal candidates before him in the field, will retire. Another leader of the Reform League, Col. Dickson, is a candidate for Hackney, a borough said to contain 28,000 workingmen. Col. Dickson and Mr. Odger go one step further than Mr. Mill and Mr. Hughes. They not only expect to be returned without expense, but to be paid for their services while holding a seat in Parliament. I know of no good reason why they should not be paid, yet it is certain that any man who sits in the House on such terms, in the present state of opinion, will forfeit much of the influe re which he otherwise might wield. I believe that the Reform League, which now shrinks from an impleasant duty, puts the paying of members on a net plank into its platform. The workingmen demand representatives of their own order, and ought to have them if they can elect them. If elected, they must somehow be paid and supported, and, in the absence of any law or paying them out of the public treasury, a sulfription seems the only way.

The agents of Mr. Charles Dickens announce that his farewell series of readings will begin at St. James's Hall. Thesday evening, Oct. 6; the first

The agents of Mr. Charles Dickens announce that his farewell series of readings will begin at St. James's Hall. Thesday evening, Oct. 6; the first course to comprise five readings. Their advertisement declares it to be the determination of Mr. Dickens finally to retire from public readings at an early date. finally to retire from public readings at an early date, "and that on no consideration whatever will Mr. Dickens be induced to appoint an extra night in any place in which he shall have been once amounced to read for the last time." The prices in London are 7s., 5s., 3s., and 1s. for admission. This being the "first course" of the final series, it is left to the public to conjecture when the actually last readings will be given. I suppose during the Winter, or perhaps even during the next season, the season in London beginning usually with the meeting of Parliament, in February, and ending with July. As Parliament is to assemble in December, the commencement of the next season when the commencement of to assemble in December, the commencement of e period when the fashionable world consents to and of July. I presume, therefore, it is safe to anicipate that the London readings will not be concluded before next Spring.

G. W. S.

> CRETE. THE PRESENT SITUATION.

We take the following extract from a private

"STRA. Aug. 14.—1,200 troops have arrived and more are coming it is said. Seventeen ships, mostly small, loaded with coal have arrived at Luda. The Turks are going to make a desperatel effort to do something, but they have not much hope of patting the insurrection down this year. The fight in Theriso was very hot, and has set them thinking more than ever. It was hand-to-hand fighting, and the Turks have lost, according to the best information I can get from medical sources, about 200 killed and wounded. If the Cretans had only guarded the mountain read from Meskla would have been cut to pieces, not a man could have got away." Mr. Skinner writes also to me from Crete (no date) as follows: "There is nothing like coming down here to the island itself, to raise ones hopes of the cause! True that there are many things which might be better for there is such a confident feeling of power to hold out on the part of the Cretans, that nobody can believe in their abandoning the stuggle. If runs be made from Syra, as heretofore the war in Crete can be kept up for a long while. In Mylopotamo, Amari, and St. Basili the Insurgents are absolutely masters of the situation; in Sphakia they hold all but the xillage of Sphakia, Castel Franco, and Amalo; in the fag yeast they are still prefty strong and in the east (Lassifie) they are stronges-tillin last year. This is a rough sketch of a position which leaves no cause of fear, despite the blockhouses. We have good health as yet, and many sick to relieve, and get on tolerably well about food: not much meat—twice a week or so, but biscuit, cheese and sometimes milk; the grapes are nearly ripe. Mr. Alexis writes to me, Canea, on the 25th August, as follows: "That an Aid-de-Camp of the Sultan arrived at Canea, with a letter written by the latter himself to the Governor Goneral, making further concessions to the Cretans; that the Governor immediately published the contents of the letter in the town, and went out to the Apokorona, accompanied by the Aid-de-Camp, to read the letter there

honored many of them and took their clothes."

The resolutions of sympathy with the Cretan insurgents, offered in the United States Congress by Mr. Schenck and Mr. Sumner, have called forth the following reply, which is published in the Independance Hellenique: The Provisional Government of Crete to the People of the United States of America.

The General Assembly of the Cretans has charged us, by its decree of the 1/13 inst., to communicate to you, in the name of the people of Crete, an expression of our deep gratitude for the aid of every sort sent by you in support of our sacred strangele, as well as for the relief of the victims of Turkish ferocity.

We think you have for the boundless sympathy you

evince in behalf of a people fighting for the recovery of

evince in behalf of a people fighting for the recovery of their freedom.

The Philhelienism now manifested in America reminds us of what was done in year glorious country during the Panhelienic war of independence, which commenced in 1821; and we perceive, with the utmost delight, that the children of the American Philhelienes of that period have proved worthy of their parents.

With heartfelt gratitude to the American people for their generous contributions to Crete, we feel assured that you will continue to accord your material and moral support to the most sacred and legitimate of causes—a cause which, from its special character and the unprecedented sufferings attending it, has become worthy of the sympathies of every civilized nation.

Brysai of Amarion in Crete, 1/13 August, 1868.

True copy. Office of the Provisional Government.

(Here the names of the members.)

J. JARULAKES, General Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23 .- The trouble last night originated from a man on the sidewalk shouting for Seymour and Blair, as the rear of the Radical procession passed shouting for Grant and Colfax. The negroes in the procession rushed for the man who shouted for Seymour, and he took refuge in a confectionery at Canal and Bourbon-sts. The attendants began closing doors, and then the negroes demolished glass, windows, and negroes ran, but returned and became involved in a row were hurt. The white club were unarmed, except with their torches. The negroes spread through the Second District, demolishing windows of the confectionery at Rampart and Peter-sts., which they also attempted to set fire to, pouring oil from their torches over the woodwork and then setting it on fire. The building was saved by the timely arrival of the police. Only one negro was killed, so far as ascertained; but a number of both whites and blacks were wounded. It is said that several police-

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 23 .- The House adopted a joint resolution to-day for the appointment of a joint committee of five, to inquire into the cause of the disturbance last night, with power to send for persons and

PARADE LAST NIGHT-ALL QUIET. A large procession paraded the streets to-night in honor of the St. Louis delegation. It was followed by a supper at the City Hotel. The streets were crowded with people. Perfect order was maintaihed.

THE SOUTH.

THE REBELLION IN GEORGIA - ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23 .- The Senate took up the vetoed Augusta Municipal Election bill, to-day, and passed it over the veto by 24 to 11. In the House, Mr. Bryant (Rep.) moved to reconsider the action of the House, yesterday, in adopting the majority report of the Committee appointed to investigate the late difficulties between the whites and blacks at Camilla. The motion was lost by a large vote. The report that "it is believed that the arms brought to Atlanta recently, and consigned to Rust, Johnson & Co., were sent to Camilla," is denied in a card published by one of the firm in an Atlanta KU-KLUX MURDERS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 23 .- Capt. Simpson Mason, President of the Board of Registration of Fulton County. was assassinated on the 19th inst., by members of the Ku Klux Klan. One negre in Lewisburg and three in Colum bla County have been killed recently, and several churches have been burned by the Klan.

have been burned by the Klan.

ALABAMA—MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 23.—Gov. Smith and five Republican members of the Legislature, took the train for Washington this morning with the memorial to the President, asking for troops. The Democrate held an indignation meeting to night and denounced the language of the memorial as false. They have no objection to the presence of the soldiers, but they do object to the memorial as a slander on the white people of Alabama. The Republicans held a meeting to-night. The Legislature did nothing to-day.

NEGRO LAWYERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 23.—Three negroes were admitted to the bar of South Carolina to-day.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

ATTACK UPON COL. FORSYTH-LIEUT. BEECHER KILLED-DR. MOORE SHOT IN THE HEAD.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 23 .- Two scouts from Col. Forsyth's command, who have been sconring the country toward the head waters of the Republican River, arrived last night. They left Col. Forsyth's camp on the and 90 miles north of here. They report that on the morning of the 17th inst. the Indians tried to run off a portion of Col. Forsyth's stock, and half an hour later three or four hundred appeared on the bluffs two miles off and made a dash for the camp. Col. Forsyth having only 50 men, crossed them to a small island. The Indians fixed on him, and kept it up briskly until 11 c'clock, after which only scattering shots until 3 o'clock, when they again opened a steady fire with increased force. Their number was estimated then at about 700. The fight was continued in this manner until sunset, when the Indians made a desperate charge to take the camp, but were unsuccessful. They continued the fight until 11 o'clock, at which time the scouts left. Fort Waliace to obtain assistance. They were obliged to crawl two miles on their hands and knees through the Indians to get out. At daylight they heard firing back at camp, seven miles away, and occasional shots all day. The casualties are: Col. Forsyth, left leg broken by a ball and shot through the right thigh: Lieut. Beecher, shot in several places and supposed to be dying as his back was broken. He begged his men to kill him. Dr. Meore was shot in the head. Two were killed and twenty wounded. All the spock of the command was killed and the men are living on borse-fiesh. The scouts had only a pound and a half of food to last them into Fort Wallace. The party had 65 round of annuunition left, and were fortifying. The scouts could travel at night only, on account of danger from Indians. On learning of Col. Forsyth's condition Lieut Bankhead, commanding this post, sent out 100 men with provisions and ammunition to his relief. He also sent scouts to Col. Carpenter, who was supposed to be about 46 miles west of here, to proceed to Col. Forsyth's assistance.

LATER, 8 p. m.—Gen. Nichols has just arrived from Fort. morning of the 17th inst. the Indians tried to run off a

syth's assistance.

LATER, 8 p. m.—Gen. Nichols has just arrived from Fort Reynolds and reports that Lieut. Beecher is dead, Dr. Monroe is mortally wounded and is dying, and Col. Forsyth is nearly as bad. All are lying there, with the Indians all around them, eating their horse flesh and waiting for relief. Cols. Bankhead and Carpenter will reach them to-night.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT UPON THE CROWN COUNSEL IN THE WHALEN CASE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23 .- An attempt was made last night to upset the Grand Trunk train going west. with a view, it is surmised, of killing Mr. O'Reilly, Crown Counsel in the Whalen case, who was on board. Ties were placed on the track, but the down freight train struck them first. One or two cars were badly damaged.

PORTLAND, Sept. 23 .- President Scamman has advertised the seventh annual exhibition of the Maine State Agricultural Society, to take place in this city on the 29th and 30th inst., and 1st and 2d of October. The trotting is to be a distinguishing feature of the exhibition, the prizes being numerous and liberal, and a number of fine animals having been entered. The railroads and steamboats will take travelers to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.

STARVATION ON THE RED RIVER.

TORONTO, Can., Sept. 23.—The members of the Toronto Legislature who have been on an excursion around Lake Superior returned to Comingwood by the steamer Chicora last night. They held a meeting on board, before separating, recommending an appropriation of \$50,000 toward alleviating the distress in the Red River Country. Resolutions were also passed approving a liberal policy in regard to the mines, and for the improvement of navigation on Lake Superior by the erection of light-houses, dredging, etc.

OREGON LEGISLATURE. OREGON LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Oregon Legislature have adopted a resolution thanking Gen. Crook for his services in Eastern Oregon, by which the Indian depredations have been stopped. The House has adopted a memorial to Congress asking aid in money and land for the building of a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Sallie's Lake to the navigable waters of the Columbia River, thence by Portland to Puget Sound.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL FAIR. HAMILTON, Sept. 23.—Lieut.-Gov. Howland arrived here to-day to open the Provincial Exhibition. The reception committee met him at the station. An address was presented by the city council. In agricultural products, cattle, and implements, the exhibition is the best ever witnessed here.

END OF THE IRON STRIKE.

TROY, Sept. 23.—Messrs. Burden & Sons and Messrs. E. Corning & Co.'s fron establishments, after a stoppage of four months, occasioned by a strike among the workmen, resumed to-day.

THE CRICKET MATCH IN MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—The cricket match be-tween the All England Fleven and the canadian Twenty-two was postponed to day on account of the rain.

## WASHINGTON.

THE GEORGIA REBELLION-ALABAMA-TEXAS-HIS EXCELLENCY AND MR. SEWARD-THE REVENUE INVESTIGATION-MR. EVARTS-FRANK BLAIR'S CAPTURE-THE CANVASS-DOUGLAS'S SON IN NORTH CAROLINA-SEC-

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1868. The troubles in Georgia have brought Gen. Meade to this city for consultation with the President and Secretary of War as to the course to be pursued by the military authorities. The General arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, and had interviews with the President and Secretary Schofield. The latter has directed Gen. Meade to proceed 'at once to his District and prevent all disturbances by the use of the troops under his command, and. if necessary, to call on the War Department for additional force. He will institute a thorough investigation of the recent riot in Georgia, and if possible bring the offenders to justice. He will leave this evening or to-morrow for his headquarters in Atlanta.

The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee were in receipt, to-day, of a large number of letters from the South containing accounts of the progress of the campaign in that country. The Alabama Legislature is in session, having been called together by the Governor to enact a new Registry law. There appears to be some difficulty in the way of making such a law, and, should the Legislature fail to provide for a new registration, no election can be held. To obviate all such difficulties, it is again proposed to vest the State Legislature with the power of choosing Presidential

Major-General J. J. Reynolds has telegraphed from Austin, Texas, that recently a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Davis, under Lieutenant Casack, overtook two hundred Apaches, under Chief Arsarte, killed thirty, wounded an equal number, and recaptured two captives, and two hundred head of animals. The United States troops also destroyed their camp and winter supplies. Brevet Major-General Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, arrived here to-day accompanied by General Howard, and had an interview with the Secretary of War relative to the con dition of affairs in this district.

President Johnson visited the State Department to-day, and spent three hours with Secretary Seward. Rumor has it that he was advising with his Cabinet Chief upon the proper course to be adopted, now that it is evident that the utter downfall of the Democratic party is so near at hand.

It is understood that the British Minister's visit to the President last week was to tell him of an English princess having given birth to a child. The President sent a congratulatory letter.

The Sub-Retrenchment Committee to examine into internal revenue matters held another session to-day, and closed their investigations here for the present. First-Assistant-Attorney-General Ashton was the only witness examined. He testified that Mr. Binckley was not sent to New-York by the Attorney-General to investigate internal revenue matters there, and further, that his position of Solicitor of Internal Revenue gives him no authority so to act. The law can recognize only United States District-Attorney Courtney in all such cases arising in New-York City. The Committee next meet in New-York.

Attorney-Gen. Evarts went to New-York to-day. Before his departure he published an order recogniz-ing John P. O'Neill as the United States District Attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He sent O'Neill a letter telling him to demand of Mr. Gillespie, his predecessor, the office, papers, &c. Messrs. McCulloch and Rollins were in consulta-

tion to-day in regard to the appointment of Supervisors of Revenue. No additional appointments have been made.

A copy of a new journal called The Southern federacy, printed in Atlanta, Georgia, and dated May 18, 1863, was shown your correspondent to-day. It contains a telegraphic report from Richmond, dated May 9, that 2,000 Yankee prisoners had arrived in Richmond that evening from Fredericksburg, and that 2,000 more were on their way; and further, that the buttle-field of Chancellorsville report Gen. Frank P. Blair among the captured, and that the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America had been administered to him at his own request. It is suggested that, though Gen. Blair was never made prisoner during the war, the Rebels had high hopes of his friendship.

Letters have been received at the headquarters of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Republican Executive Committee from ex-Govs. Charles Holden of New-Jersey, A. W. Bradford of Maryland, Frederick Smithe of New-Hampshire, W. Dennison of Ohio, Renben E. Fenton of New-York, Ed. Salomon of Wisconsin, Stephen Miller of Minnesota, Gens. McCook, Crawford, Paine, Sickles, Thayer, Farnsworth, Ferry, Cochrane, Gregg, Torbert, and Alger, and the Hon. Henry Wilson, announcing their intention to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention in Philadelphia, on the 1st and 2d prox. The Union League of Philadelphia will participate in the demonstration, and it is expected that the Union League of New-York will also be present. Every Northern State and nearly every Southern State is to be represented by large delegations. At least 200 will go from this city. It is suggested that delegations send some one a day or so in advance to make arrangements for quarters.

In the Democratic arraignment of the Republican office-holders for corruption it is noticed that they omit the facts of the bids for stationery for the Interior Department. The lowest bid was that of Blanchard & Mohun of this city for \$8,605 58. One of the highest, if not the highest, was that of Dempsey and O'Toole for \$32,728. Yet Secretary Browning accepted the latter, although \$24,000 the highest. Senator Patterson of New-Hampshire called the attention of the Senate to this fact, and a bill was passed at once ordering Secretary Browning to reject the high bid and accept the lowest. It reached the House on the last day of the session, and being objected to by Mr. Van Trump of Ohio (Democrat) it had to lie ever. A prominent Senator remarked that Van Trump's objection cost the country \$25,000.

Col. Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Stephen A Douglas, delivered a stirring speech in Raleigh, a few days ago, which is published in yesterday's Standard. Speaking of the fact that the supporters of Seymour and Blair bore his father's name on a trans parency in Raleigh a few days previously, he said: While gazing upon that name I remember the time when these same men declared him a traitor to every principle of honor, because he preferred his country to his party; when they bitterly denounced him for his efforts in rallying the people of the West for

the defense of the Union. I remember these facts when I am declared a degenerate son; and for every quotation they give me from his speeches, I will give them a dozen. When The Sentinel parades a sentence concerning a white man's Government, I would remind them of his dying words. When the wife bent over the scarce-breathing form of the expiring statesman, and asked if he had no message to send to his children, 'Tell them,' said he, in a voice almost inaudible by the near approach of death, 'to obey and support the Constitution and the laws of the land. This solemn injunction I intend to obey."

Secretary Stanton has started for his home at Stenbenville, Ohio, where he will begin his campaigning for Grant and Colfax, speaking on Friday the 25th. He will then arrange for further speeches as his strength and voice will permit. After speaking at Columbus and Dayton he will probably go to Pitts burgh, and thence to Philadelphia.

The Court of Claims met to-day at 12 o'clock, cooling to last adjournment. Judges Peck and l cording to last adjournment. Judges Peck and Milligan were present, and, having no quorum, the Court was adjourned without day, after a few unimportant motions. The next session is fixed for the 1st Monday in December next.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has made a

careful estimate of reports of customs during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, and places the amount at \$150,000,000.

Appointments inve been made as follows:
Gaugers-Charles J. Muschest, for the Third District of Pennsylvania;
N. B. Jolley, for the Pirst District of Indians. Storekeepers-Charles H. Bingsam, Milsaukee; William R. Babson, Boston; William F. Tracy,
N. Louis; Joseph R. Fract, Phindelphia; John W. Lingard, New York;
and James P. Santoneyer, H. M. Weller, Brasher Campbell, Alexander
H. Christopher, Lewis Weltzell, Andrew W. Arustrong, James M.
Hatt, William G. Dornom, Alexander Bohlander, James R. Howard as &
Joseph Erwin, Cincinnati.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT. FIRST DECISION UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S JULY

PARDON AND AMNESTY PROCLAMATION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- In the Criminal Court this morning, in the Surratt case, Mr. Merrick con-tinued his argument, contending that Surratt was within the scope of the President's anmesty, and not one of the

the scope of the President's annesty, and not one of the exceptions mentioned in the said proclamation. Mr. Riddle, for the Government, held that by the act of the 19th of January, 1867, repealing the authority of the President to grant a general annesty. Congress only had the power to make such pardons; and he questioned whether the President, under the Constitution, possessed the unlimited power to declare a general annesty. He also contended that Sarratt is in no way within the scope of the meaning of the proclamation, and that he is one of the persons excepted from its provisions, both by person and the designation of the offense charged against him. After the conclusion of the argument, Judge Wylie reviewed the case as it had been presented:

The offense as charged in the indictment amounted to giving aid and comfort to the enemy by entering into a conspiracy to abduct and marder the late President Lincoln. The offense was an insdemenator and not a felouy at common law; it was not treason according to the definition, or other felony, and therefore was not covered by the President's proclamation of parion and ananesty of July last. The Court, for reasons elaborately set forth, sustained the demurrer of the District Attorney to the pies of the counsel for the defendant. Mr. Merrick, for the prisoner, asked leave to amend the pies; to put it in botter shape to meet the technical objections of the Court, so that it might stand in proper condition for review. This request will granted by the conusel for the Government and the Court. Judge Wylie's decision, which is believed to be the first.

Judge Wylie's decision, which is believed to be the first.

for the defendant must be ready with the amonated pleato-morrow morning, as he desires to go to work on the
trial.

Judge Wylie's decision, which is believed to be the first
mader the pardon and amnesty proclamation of July last,
is specially interesting at this time. The Judge said that
the Surratt indictment contained rive counts, all of them
charging conspiracy on the part of the defendants. The
first, second, and third counts were so expressed as to
render it a little doubtful whether the intention was to
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to charge a conspiracy to give aid and comfort to the
Rebellion. The fourth and fifth counts were somewhat
different. The fifth contained nothing but the
charge of conspiracy on the part of the
defendant to commit an assault and battery.
It appeared to the Court that the offense charged in each
of them was a misdemeanor. Felony is an offense of
common law, and is followed by forfeiture of lands and
goods, or both, and very often by capital punishment, acording to old English authority. In the days of Coko
there were 160 offenses for which capital punishment
might be inflicted, that being the penalty for every crime
above the larceny of tweive shillings. Such is the force
of habit and power of tradition that we have to go back
to the old common law to know what felony means.
Under our law all offenses for which the punishment is
imprisonment in the penitentiary are not felonies; a
crime is a misdemeanor unless the statute decares it to be
felony. The act of Congress of July, 1827, declares giving
aid and comfort to the Rebellion an offense to be punished
by ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary
this is a misde

feelders whenever they shall be released from the pursuit of the law from all time hereafter. The proclamation was a gracious act, but the sovereign that grants the pardon must grant it on his own terms, and if a large class are included in the offense, he may pardon some, and exclude others. Those who are excluded have no right to competent jurisdiction, as referred to in the proclamation, but the plea by implication admits that there was an indictment for treason or other felony pending in some court, though he did not say in this court. Admit Mr. Merrick is correct, and this is not a court in the sense contemplated, and the prasoner is excluded from the excepted class, then he ought to have pleaded that on the 4th of July there was no indictment pending against hus for treason or other felony in any United States Court of competent jurisdiction. This plea is not consistent with Mr. Warwick's argument. If this was not a court of competent jurisdiction, be ought to have ignored the existence of the old indictment, because, if the indictment was pending in no court of competent jurisdiction on the 4th of July, the plea would be good. The Court, after reference to the pardoning power, and quoting the Constitution of the United States and English and American authorities, remarked that the word amnesty is not used in the Constitution. It is possible the President might have the power to grant it, and the Court would assume it, that the proclamation was addressed to everybody, offering full pardon and annesty for treason against the United States, or adhering to treason. Is it the offense charged is certainly not treason. Is it the offense charged is certainly not treason. Is it the offense charged is certainly not treason. Is it the offense of adhering to the enemy during the late civil war. The question is whether the offense charged in the indictment is covered by this language. The offense charged is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If giving aid and comfort to the enemy is the same thing as adhering to hi

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS. BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—After the discussion of proposed amendments to the Constitution and the reception of reports, the Lodge adopted a report in favor of holding the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellow ship in Philadelphia on the 25th of April.

THE ERIE CANAL REPAIRED.

UTICA, Sept. 23.—The break in the canar lock at Frankfort was repaired last night. The water has been let in, and it is thought that the levels between Little Falls and Mohawk will be filled this evening.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The Pacific Railroad has been completed 820 illes west of Omaba.
....The Peoria (III.) pottery works were burned esteriay. Loss, \$125,000; issurance, \$50,000.

....Jane Alford's body was found on a vacant lot near Brocket., Toronto, yesterday, with a handkerchief fied tight ....Deputy U. S Marshal Thomas of St. Louis, while attempting to effect an arrest of distillers in Dunklin County, was resisted by 15 armed men and forced to retreat.

....Arnold, the well-known guide on the John Brown's Tract, shot a German at Saronac River on Torsday The German has since died. Arnold has fied juto the woods, and will get be .... The body which was washed ashore at Port

... Three armed robbers entered is Michel's house in Gleucov, Canada, on Tuesday not inmates, but did not wound them. They took and teining movey and other ratushies.